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to as many other countries as is possible. The moral influence of an Anglo-American or a Franco-American treaty, which shall solemnly agree to refer disputed questions to some form of arbitration before a declaration of war, would exert a moral influence on other nations of the world, the extent of which is immeasurable. We mention England and France because a common language and a common history unite us to the one country, and common republican institutions and ancient, traditional friendship draw us near to the other.

2nd. The duty of right leadership by the United States in any matter involving national or race interests or prejudices, is emphasized by the fact that our people are composed of representatives of nearly every nation of the world. This ought to enable us to treat international questions with sympathy and intelligence.

3d. The plans outlined above are in harmony with the central object of the Columbian Exposition, viz: the celebration of the progress of industry, science and all the arts of peace in America and the world.

4th. The freedom of the press, pulpit and the platform in the United States gives us an immense advantage in debating problems connected with war and peace. Such problems may be discussed here upon their merits. Visitors and delegates who come to us from foreign lands and receive our fraternal welcome in 1893, will, of course, share our liberty of utterance.

Americans who attended the Universal Peace Congress held in connection with the French Exposition of 1889, under the auspices and surveillance of the Government of France, were glad to enjoy in 1890 the greater freedom of England. Those who meet at Rome in 1891, under the eyes of King Humbert and the Pope who jealously watch each other, will welcome the free and fraternal atmosphere of American political life. No nation can make these world-wide convocations so effective as the Government and people of the United States. In connection with the Paris Exposition of 1889 there were held more than one hundred congresses; making Paris for the time not only the industrial and commercial, but the intellectual centre of the world. If Chicago is to rival Paris in the beauty of her site, the magnificence of her buildings, the height of her great tower and the greatness and variety of her exhibition of the world's progress in material things, surely she will desire to equal the French capital in summoning the best minds of the world to debate the intellectual and moral problems of our times.

The withdrawal of the Italian minister, Baron Fava, does not mean war in 1891 as it would have done in 1791. Too long have these nations been friends to now destroy each other.

#### MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the American Peace Society met in Pilgrim Hall, March 30, 1891. Rev. C. B. Smith was elected chairman *pro tempore*. Prayer was led by Rev. G. W. Stearns who was then invited to act as Secretary *pro tempore*. Members present, Secretary Howard, A. A. Miner, D. D., Rev. C. B. Smith, C. T. Dunham and Rev. D. Richards. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. A letter was read from the Roman Committee of the International Society of Peace and Arbitration, dated March 11, and signed by Pres. R. Bonghi and Secretary Cesare Facelli, in reference to the approaching third International Peace Congress to be held in Rome. Secretary Howard submitted a reply to said letter which was read and approved. He also submitted a letter in reply to a letter received from Hon. E. de Laveleye, President of the Belgium Committee of International Federation of Arbitration and Peace. Said reply was adopted as the expression of the Society.

The following resolution in reference to the death, yesterday, of Pres. E. S. Tobey was presented, and after remarks by various members of the committee was adopted and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

*Resolved*—That in the death of Hon. Edward S. Tobey, for fifteen years President of the American Peace Society, the cause of Peace and the members of the Society have met with an irreparable loss. We wish to record our high esteem for his faithfulness to the many public trusts to which he has been called, and especially our profound appreciation of the wisdom and devotion which he cheerfully and unsparingly brought to the service of this Society. Sadly interrupted by his sudden death in our plans to fitly and gratefully observe on Monday next the 78th birthday of our President, which is also the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, we would extend to Mrs. Tobey and the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their more tender and personal sorrow. We rejoice to learn that his death was as calm and peaceful as his life, and to share his own unshaken faith that for him there remained immediate and blessed immortality.

*Voted*, That the Executive Committee be requested as far as possible to attend the funeral.

*Voted*, That Vice-Presidents Robert C. Winthrop, John G. Whittier, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, also Messrs. W. H. Baldwin and H. O. Houghton be requested to represent the Society at large on that occasion.

*Voted*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to be circulated throughout the United States asking our Government to call a conference of Governments in connection with the Columbian Exposition.

*Voted*, That the Secretary be instructed to prepare such a petition.

*Voted*, That W. A. Mowry, Ph. D., Rev. A. E. Winship and Hon. W. E. Sheldon be associated with the Secretary and constitute a committee in reference to the approaching anniversary of the Society.

Adjourned.

GEO. M. STEARNS,

Secretary, *pro tempore*.